of Drohobycz, with a few thousand Jewish workmen, formed an exception. The intermediary stages of production (*e.g.* the textile and metal industries, the building trade, the wood, leather, paper, and chemical industries) account for 35 per cent of the Jews in industry, while 64 per cent are occupied in the finishing trades (*e.g.* the garment trade, food industry, printing, cleaning, etc.).

The official registration of artisans by the Polish Chambers of Handicrafts, on January 1, 1930, yielded the following numbers of Jews in the total of 197,802 artisans:

	In Absolute Figures.	Jews Percentage of engaged in the Trade.
Garment industry . . .	39,696	51-0
Food „ . . .	11,689	33-8
Wood „ . . .	6,412	25-5
Leather „ . . .	2,530	47-1
Metals „ . . .	9,171	29-5
Building trade	3,489	24-6
Personal services (barbers, etc.)	.3,513	52-2
Other handicrafts . . .	1,999	43-0
Total . .	78,499	39-7

It is estimated that besides the 197,802 registered artisans there were 115,000 others, but it is not known how many of them were Jews.

In Posnania and former West Prussia, now included in Poland, there were only 101 Jewish artisans, forming 0*2 per cent of the total, though a hundred years ago Posnania had a large class of Jewish artisans. But in the meantime

most of them have gone over to other occupations, and the remainder emigrated to Germany after the cession of the province to Poland.

By an inquiry of January 1, 1930, a more detailed list of Jewish artisans is supplied for Warsaw, where the Jews formed one-third of the population. It gives the following numbers of Jews in the various trades: